THE Nº. 107.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *May* 12, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE often wonder'd, that none of those who have wrote and said a good deal for and against an Inspection Law, especially the former, have not been at the pains to represent the advantage, which the country would receive from having a good market at our own doors, in the light so important a point ought to be represented. This inattention may probably be owing to one, perhaps to both of these two causes; *First*, That men's thoughts are here too busily employ'd, in endeavouring to support their different and favourite schemes, by such reasons and arguments as they believed most conducive to that end, to be attentive to what they looked upon as a necessary consequence from their reasoning; viz. that therefore there was no occasion for any further explanation: Or, *2dly*, That some of them may possibly have thought, that it would rather be an advantage than a prejudice, to those who can afford it, to export their own Tobacco at their own risque. That whether it would be for the public welfare, to put our Tobacco upon such a foot, as would encourage buyers to come among us; or to force those who can afford it, to export it at all events and hazards, I think, deserves our great attention. But before we attempt to discuss this point, it will not be amiss to premise, that if the Inspection Law, which is contended for, takes place; those who will rather chuse to ship their Tobacco, than sell it in the country, will still have it in their choice to do so, as much as they now have; and consequently, of acting suitably to their own inclination or convenience. And as to those, whose circumstances oblige them to sell in the country, be the price what it will, it seems to me to be very plain, that nothing can possibly contribute to their getting a living price, so much as to encourage buyers to come among us; and that unless we do so, people must not only be content with the present low and miserable prices, but expect worse.

I WILL now proceed, with the greatest candor, to consider this question; viz. Whether it would contribute most to the public happiness and welfare, that those should export their own Tobacco, who can afford it, or the contrary? And I really think, the more we could export, the better it would be for us. could we be our own carriers; or (which is the same thing), if we had ships of our own, built by ourselves, to export our Tobacco, and that the money for building, fitting, and victualling these ships was to circulate amongst us, as well as the freight; that we had factors of our own, in whom we could confide, not only to sell our Tobacco to the best advantage, but also to buy such goods for us, at the best hand, as we want, and to place the rest of the proceeds of our Tobacco where we would have it placed. But as our condition is the reverse of this, and that we have not ships of our own, nor the choice of our factors; but on the contrary, are forced to ship our Tobacco to any one who will send ships to carry it; tho' we don't like the man: That we are obliged to acquiesce in such accounts as he sends, burthened with such charges as he thinks fit to load us with; to take such goods, and at such rates as he charges, tho' we know the goods may be bought for much less than we must pay for 'em: That when he sends us such accounts of sales as he pleases, and we think we have a living price, we take for granted that we may safely venture upon an advantageous purchase, and draw Bills of Exchange for the money, which our Tobacco has produced, our Bills, instead of being paid, are protested, and we are told that the buyer of our Tobacco is Bankrupt, and that we not only have nothing for it, but that we are also in debt for freight, charges, &c. 7 or 8 *l.* or more, *per* hogshead: and that instead of being able to pay for what we bought, we are in debt, and some of us undone. If we ship Tobacco, and it gets safe home, we are charged with Insurance at 20, 25, or more, *per* cent, tho' we gave no directions to make any Insurance, nor had any notice or intimation that any was made; and that if we gave directions for an Insurance to be made, or have been advised of any, and acquiesced in it, if a loss happens, we are told that no Insurance could be made, or not for so much as we desired.

IF some among us, by all the pains and industry which they could use, in the prime of their years, have got some money beforehand more than they had immediate calls for, lodged this money in the hands of merchants, in whom they placed the greatest confidence; lived hospitably, and suitably to what they thought their circumstances to be; and consider'd this money as a certain fund, not only to support themselves handsomely in their advanced age, but also as a means to introduce their children into the world in a reputable way of living; if these men, in their (imaginary) happy situation, receive news that their favourite merchants are Bankrupt, that their all is gone, without any other resource, but what they can, or hope to, get by scrambling for this Bankrupt's effects (wherein none can reasonably hope to succeed but the few who have had the best intelligence, and they but partially), which involves them in law suits with their neighbours or friends, and at last adds the charges to their loss, and ends in being upon ill terms with those whom they formerly liked, and consider'd as their friends and good neighbours. That this has been too often the case needs no proof, and the confusion and destruction it must have occasioned in families, is much easier to be imagined than expressed.

IF upon a due reflection on calamities of this sort, those among us, who have money to spare, may be induced (rather than trust their money in such precarious hands) either to venture it in trade, or lend it on good security, for principal and legal interest, to others who would venture it; which would occasion the circulation of it in the country, and the profit arising by it to be added to the common stock. It seems to me to be as plain as any self evident proposition, that nothing can be of more real advantage to us, or so much, as encouraging a trade among ourselves, and buyers to come to us; and that in our present situation, nothing can possibly procure us this desirable end, but an Inspection Law on the *Virginia* Plan. These are the real Sentiments of the

MARYLAND PLANTER.

Talbot County, *August* 4, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

As the inclosed Paper of Instructions to our Members of the Assembly, will shew what we in our County think of a Tobacco-Law, I desire you'll insert it in your next Paper, and thereby oblige, *SIR, Your humble Servant,*

A GOOD PLANTER.

To Messieurs Nicholas Goldsborough, William Thomas, Robert Lloyd, *and* John Goldsborough, *Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province of* Maryland, *for* Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,

TOBACCO, the Staple Commodity of this Province, is by the Badness of it's Quality brought to so low a Price, in all foreign Markets, that the Planters can scarcely live by it's Cultivation; and must expect inevitable Ruin, unless some speedy

dy and effectual Method be found out for the bettering it's Quality: We your Conſtituents do therefore recommend it to you, to endeavour to have a Law paſſed next Seſſions of Aſſembly, that may effectually prevent that growing Evil of exporting trafhy Tobacco. And as we conceive our Neighbours in *Virginia* are in this Reſpect a very good Example for us, we think you cannot do better, than to put the Tobacco of this Province under the ſame Regulation with theirs; and we hope you'll endeavour to obtain ſuch a Reduction of the 40 *per* Poll, and Officers Fees, as our preſent Circumſtances, and a new Law regulating Tobacco, make neceſſary. Your Care herein will be the beſt Way to recommend yourſelves to the Eſteem of,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants.

PARIS, January 23, *O. S.*

THE laſt letters from Provence bring, that the army of marſhal Belleiſle continued it's march towards the enemy, and that it had taken Draguignan, and ſeveral other poſts which the enemy had abandoned upon their approach. The Spaniſh troops marched with thoſe of the king; and they write from Aix, that the infant Don Philip and the duke of Modena ſet out the 11th to go to the army.

Leghorn, Jan. 10. The Genoeſe of beſt circumſtances, both in the capital and country, are getting off with whatever they have moſt valuable. This city, Florence, Lucca, and Piſa, are crouded with them. We reckon within a fortnight paſt, not leſs than 200 families of the nobility and merchants have thus retired, foreſeeing their city is on the brink of ruin, and their ſtate near a diſſolution. The revolters however continue to put a good face on matters, and call themſelves, in all their public papers, *The chiefs and conſervators of the peopl. of Genoa.* They have even rejected the exhortatory letters ſent by M de Botta, and the conditional pardon offered them by the empreſs-queen.

Hague, Jan. 29, *O.S.* There is news from general baron de Roth, who commands the ſiege of Antibes, dated the 10th of laſt month, which takes notice, that all things were ready to begin the attack of the place by the 12th, on all ſides at once, and in ſuch a manner as will ſoon put the garriſon under a neceſſity of capitulating.

We have an account that general Brown is under no apprehenſions of being interrupted by the troops of marſhal Belle ſle; and that the Auſtrians under general Botta would march to Genoa, as ſoon as he receives his proviſions, and which he daily expects.

Francfort, Feb. 5. The court of Vienna has ſent the neceſſary requiſitorials to the princes and ſtates of the empire, for the paſſage of 4000 men, which are marching from Bohemia to the Low-countries; and likewiſe 10,000 recruits, and their eſcorte (which amounts to 1000 men), the whole being deſtined for the Allied army.

LONDON, January 15.

The laſt letters from Vienna ſay, that her Imperial majeſty has reſolved to ſend general count Daun to replace the marquis de Botta; which gave general ſatisfaction, count Daun having been brought up under, and extremely beloved by field-marſhal Kevenhuller, who left him all his books, plans, and papers, and who recommended him with his laſt breath to her Imperial majeſty.

Marſhal Saxe was at dinner with the French king, when his majeſty drank to him by the name of marſhal general of France; which gives him a command over all other marſhals, and in the army even over the princes of the blood. as marſhal Turenne, the laſt who enjoyed this honour, was killed in the field, M. de Saxe, upon accepting it, told the king, that he hoped to finiſh his commiſſion in the ſame manner as that great man.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

"We have by an expreſs the agreeable news, that her Imperial majeſty has already 42 battalions and 60 ſquadrons, which are to march immediately for the Low-countries. Our troops, and thoſe of Great-Britain, will be compleat in good time. We hear 22000 Hanoverians will ſerve with us next campaign, which on our ſide will differ from all that have gone before it."

Jan. 17. We hear that there will be an Act of Inſolvency brought into the houſe ſome time this ſeſſion, all the priſons in the kingdom being exceeding full of unhappy debtors moſt whom have been reduced through the ſtagnation of trade, other unavoidable loſſes, occaſioned by the late unnatural rebellion.

We have certain advice, that a ſhip belonging to adm Medley's ſquadron, has taken a ſloop bound to Genoa, 19 French Officers on board, ſeveral pieces of braſs can ammunition, &c.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 31. On the 21ſt inſtant, his majeſ ſloop the Grenado, commanded by capt. Evans, took a Fren privateer off Scarborough, called La Marianne, of Calais, 10 carriage and 6 ſwivel guns, and 80 men, after an engag ment of an hour, in which the Privateer had 8 men killed 15 wounded. The Grenado did not loſe a man, but recei great damage in her ſails and rigging; and has brought Prize into the Humber, which has three Ranſomers on bo when taken.

On the 25th inſtant his Majeſty's ſhip the Grand Turk, co manded by capt. Kerley, cruizing between the Lizard Scilly, fell in with the Tavignon, a Privateer of St. Maloes, 24 Guns, and 120 men, and began to engage her about o'clock; the Privateer, after two or three Broadſides, was making off, but her Rigging and ſails being much ſhatter and finding ſhe could not get away, ſhe ſtruck about four, is brought into Plymouth. The Privateer had one Man kil and ſeveral wounded; and the Grand Turk had not a m hart.

We hear from Genoa, that two French officers, and Spaniſh officer, priſoner on parole, were made priſoners a at the Forcing of the Bocchetta by the Auſtrians, and mediately hang'd upon the ſpot, according to the law of Arm

It is alſo ſaid, that if the Auſtrians take Antibes, the offic found in that Garriſon will be kept cloſe priſoners, until th are brought in, who, on their parole aſſiſted in the Revolu at Genoa.

Marſhal Belleiſle's army does not conſiſt of above 15,600 gu ar troops; the remainder are a parcel of raw boys, and diſciplined militia. General Brown's conſiſts of near 50,0 well trained: He has thrown up no Entrenchment; but i poſſeſſed of the fineſt ſpot in Europe, and moſt plentiful part the country; the Inhabitants having abandoned entirely th houſes and villages. There has been a continual Deſertion Troops for 17 days together from the French to join hi His army runs ſeven miles deep, and fourteen in circumferenc where he waits for the Gallic Viſit.

Our laſt letters from Stockholm inform us, that the Ruſſ Miniſter, Baron Koſſ, has actually exhibited a charge a count Teſſin, in the Name of the Czarina, and has offered exhibit his proofs in ſupport of it. This charge has been before the ſecret committee, where it will be ſtrictly examine and count Teſſin heard in his own Defence; as alſo in regard another charge brought by him againſt ſuch as had traduced hi by ſending falſe Accounts to the court of Peterſburg. ſo that is thought the Dyet will continue ſitting till April.

Extract of a private Letter from Amſterdam, *February* 7.

It is ſaid, that an additional Body of 6000 Heſſians, a another of 5000 Bavarians, will very ſpeedily paſs into the lo Countries, the Maritime Powers being at all Events determine to have the army compleat, ſo as to take the Field by the b ginning of March.

We talk of nothing here but ſchemes for raiſing Money carrying on the war, which every body now knows to be Thing equally juſt and neceſſary; neither is it thought difficu to borrow any Sums the Government may have occaſion for a moderate Intereſt, ſince there ſeems to be no hopes of bring ing France into reaſon, but by a more vigorous Campaign tha any that has yet paſſed ſince the war began. Some attempt have been made by the Emiſſaries of France to borrow mon in theſe Provinces upon their Funds at five per cent. but the have met with very little encouragement, notwithſtanding whil they have given out ſince, that their Loans are fill, and th the King has borrowed much cheaper this Year the ſums he ha occaſion for, than he did the laſt; which in all probability owing to the apprehenſions that all the Traders in his King dom are under as to Marſeilles and Toulon, and their Weſt Indi fleets.

Feb. 7. The reaſon why his royal highneſs the duke goe over ſo early, is to bring all the ſeveral Generals under one com-

...ed, who now ſeparately command each the troops of ...n Nation. It is thought this will greatly facilitate the ...poſing of the Campaign, orders being carried from the ...ſſimo at the Hague with much more certainty and Ex... to the ſeveral quarters, than they could be diſpatch'd ...hence, where all depends on the precariouſneſs of the ...

6. We hear that his royal highneſs the Duke of Cum...d, ſince the duel at Newcaſtle, between an Engliſh and ... officer, on account of national reflections, has been plea... captain general, to give orders, that no officer or pri... man do preſume to commit the like for the future, on ... of being broke, or ſeverely puniſh'd.

...ere is advice, that the Noſtra Signiora del Buen el Con... from Cadiz bound to Buenos Ayres, and one of the out... bound fleet, was taken the 27th of December laſt, N. S. ... King George, Prince Frederick, and Duke privateers, ...na carried ſafe into Liſbon; which prize is wor...h upwards ...,000 l.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, February 7.

The eldeſt ſon of the Pretender has certainly left the French ..., and is gone to the South of France; ſome ſay in his way ...ly in diſcontent, and others to make the campaign in the ... of the royal Infant; but from various circumſtances, the ...er of thoſe accounts ſeems the moſt probable."

...ders are ſent to his majeſty's yards, to fit to ſea; with all ...ble expedition, ſuch men of war as are now on the ſtocks, ...e repairing.

...here is going to be a regulation in the Third regiment of ... Guards, who are Scotch, and the other Scotch re...iments, being for the future to be all called Engliſh, and the drums ...o beat the Engliſh marches, &c.

A ſpecial free pardon has paſſed the Great ſeal to William ...ray, of Taymouth, Eſq; of all treaſon and miſpriſion of ...on, by him committed before December 22, 1746.

...e hear that ſeveral citizens of London, and many inhabi... of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, are preparing peti... to be preſented to Parliament, to prevent the paſſing of the ...ral Naturaliſation Bill.

...nd we are likewiſe informed, that divers other petitions will ...reſented from many parts of the kingdom.

...e hear that the officers of the ſeveral men of war on the ..., have received orders to repair on board their reſpective ...

...eſterday the Board of Works were to ſurvey the ſcaffolding ...Weſtminſter hall, and gave orders that the workmen ſhould ...n to make ſeveral alterations there on Monday, for the ...l of Lord Lovat, which is to begin the 23d inſtant.

...n addreſs has been preſented to his majeſty, by the right ...ourable the houſe of Peers, to deſire his majeſty to appoint ...ord High Steward on the tryal of Simon Lord Lovat, and ...order ſuch guards to attend at the ſaid tryal, as has been u... in ſuch caſes.

...And that the commiſſion appointing a Lord High Steward to ...tinue during the tryal of the ſaid Noble man, be the ſame as ...the tryal of Viſcount Stafford; excepting only that the ſame ...in the Engliſh tongue.

...We are told, as a certainty, that the French are fitting out, ...all their Ports, every ſhip of war they have, having ſome ...nd project to put in Execution, either in Europe or North ...merica.

...Feb. 14. Private letters from the Hague aſſure us, that ...umbers of the Letters they received on the 14th of February, ...S. from Paris, mention and agree as to the Retreat of Ge... ...ral Brown, who had given up all his Entrenchments and Rein... ...enchments upon the River Cisgne, at Graſſe and in the Woods ...l'Eſterelle, at the approach of Marſhal Belleiſle; and that ... was again intrenching himſelf nearer towards the Var: And ...any of the ſaid Letters even affirm, that he had actually croſſed ...e ſaid River: However, it was ſtill hoped, that at worſt he ...ould be able to make ſuch a ſtand as to prevent Marſhal Bel... ...ſle's having it in his power to detatch any conſiderable Number ... his Forces to the Netherlands, where our army is already ...periour to the French, and continues almoſt daily to be rein... ...ced.

Our advices from Paris of the 11th Inſtant ſay, that as the Courts being informed of the great Armament making in Eng... land, orders were diſpatched to haſten forward the Naval Armament at Breſt, and that, upon this Report ſpreading, the India Actions fell 15 per cent.

We are aſſured that one pardon is paſſed the Seals for 748 of the rebels that were taken in the late Rebellion, and another for 81 more of the rebels who refuſe to deliver an account of their Chriſtian Names, pretending that they are ſubjects of the French King, and bearing his commiſſion, ought to be exchanged for Engliſh priſoners. All of them are to be tranſported into the Britiſh Plantations.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from *Port-Tobacco*, that yeſterday one Negro was kill'd by the Lightning, and another very much hurt.

The General Aſſembly of this Province is to meet here on Friday next.

The Hon. *Thomas Bladen*, Eſq; our late Governor, and his Family, deſign to embark in the *Spencer Frigate*, Capt. *Adam Spencer*, for *London*, who is to ſail under Convoy of the *Falkſtone* Man of War, about the 12th of *June*.

To be Rented, or Leaſed,

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the Houſe and Improvements where Dr. *Samuel Preſton Moore* lately dwelt, near *London-Town*; with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Thurſday the 21ſt of this Inſtant *May*, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Fraſer*, the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, ſundry very likely Negro Men, one of them a good Cooper and Houſe-Carpenter: Alſo a Woman and two Children. They may be view'd at the ſaid Houſe, any time after 12 o'Clock on the Day of Sale.

May 6, 1747.

ON the 21ſt Inſtant, a Fair will be held in *Prince-George's* County, near Mr. *Kennedy Farrell's* at *Rock Creek*, in Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb's* old Field.

On the firſt Day, will be run for, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money; and none to be excepted but the winning Horſe of the firſt Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money; the two winning Horſes only excepted.

The Horſes are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry 120 Weight. The Horſes to be entered with Mr. *Farrell*, the Morning of the Race, Paying as many Shillings as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Diſtance 100 Yards.

All Differences and Diſputes, if any ariſe, to be determined by THOMAS OWING, H. W. CRABB.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, extraordinary Cheap for ready Money,

A Sloop of about 32 Tons burthen, well found and in good Repair: Now lying in the Town Dock, at *Annapolis*, where ſhe may be viewed at any Time. THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholſon's Manor*, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of *William Nicholſon* deceaſed), lying in the Foreſt of *Baltimore* County, about 24 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on *Patapſco* River, and about the ſame Diſtance from a good Landing on *Gunpowder* River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well ſituated for raiſing Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subſcriber at *Weſt* River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THE

THE *LATIN* and *GREEK* Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of *St. Thomas's* Parish, *Baltimore* County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday the 15th of May, by the Subscriber, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne, *for Bills of Exchange or Current Money,*

SEVERAL choice young Negro Slaves, sundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep. The sale to begin precisely at ten of the Clock.

AARON RAWLINGS.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

ONE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of *Indian* Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of

RICHARD MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumsey* lately dwelt, in *Annapolis*. Enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction,

ON Friday the 22d Day of *May*, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 13 Feet Beam; carries 45 Hogsheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of Mr. *Samuel Middleton* in *Annapolis*, or on board the said Sloop lying in the Dock.

DAVID ROSS, for DANIEL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th of *May*, at *Chester-Town* in *Kent* County (for the sole Advantage of *John Owen* of *London*, and the proper Representatives of *William Belch* deceased), Eighteen Years Lease of one Moiety of a Lot in *Chester-Town*, belonging to the Estate of Capt. *Richard Lux*, deceased; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet in Front, and 20 Feet deep, compleatly finished, with a Brick Cellar under it; a Storehouse, bakehouse, two large Ovens for carrying on the Baking Business; a Kitchen, Stable, a paled Garden and Yard, with a Brick Well; all the Improvements are new, and in good Repair. There is a Clause in the Lease, which obliges the Heir at Law, if he re-enters on the Premises at the Expiration of the Term, to pay the Person in Possession what two indifferent Men, chose by them, shall judge the Improvements to be worth.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale 490 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Batchellor's Resolution*, lying on *Morgan's* Creek in the County aforesaid, belonging to the Heirs of *Edward Batburst*, deceased, on which *Elizabeth Ricketts* lately dwelt, by

JOHN GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Upper-Marlborough, in *Maryland*, *April* 24.

RAN away, about the Beginning of *February* last, a certain *Basil Brashear*, lately a languishing Prisoner in *Prince-George's* County Goal for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said *Basil Brashear*, and bring him to either of the Subscribers,

JOHN COOKE,
JOSEPH BELT, junior,
JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. He went over *Potomack*, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of *Virginia*.

April 11, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper Marlborough*, a Servant Man named *John Sleuer*; he is a short, thick, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what Law allows.

MEREDITH DA[illegible]

To be SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Gold, or Tobacco, the following Tracts of Land in *Prince-George's* County, viz.

PART of one Tract called *Hermitage*, containing one hundred and seventy three Acres.

One other Tract called *Poplar Neck and Addition*, containing 400 Acres.

Also part of one other Tract called *Hopkinson's Folly*, containing 100 Acres.

And likewise three Lots in *Nottingham*.

All Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with the Subscriber in *St. Mary's* County, or at the City of *Annapolis*.

G. PLAT[illegible]

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* Annapolis, *for ready Cash, at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange,*

GREAT variety of *European* and *India* Goods, Wholesale or Retale.

ROBERT SW[illegible]

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, *and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in* Annapolis, *for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods; viz.*

OSNABRIGS, coarse Linnens, Callicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Iron Ware, Bl. [illegible] and 20*d.* Nails, Bed cords, Corks, Hats coarse and fine, Men's and Womens Stockings, Callimancoes, Tammies, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, ditto Gloves, Sisters coarse and fine; [illegible] Cutlery, Haberdashery, Grocery, and Stationary Wares.

JOHN LOU[illegible]

N. B. A good House and Lot in *Annapolis*, to be Sold. Enquire of the said *John Lomas*.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th Day of *May*, 1747, a Tract of Land lying on the Head of *Severn* River, containing 132 Acres; As also one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing [illegible] Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the said Tract of Land.

WILLIAM PAC[illegible]

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for *Great-Britain* with all Convenient Speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him.

PATRICK CRAG[illegible]

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London* Crown Glass to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarrels.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 [illegible] come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that pay Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DOBBY, *Clerk to the Paper Cur. Office.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *May* 19, 1747.

To the WRITER that subscribes himself *A Friend to the Country.*

SIR,

PERHAPS, from the droll character you have assumed, this you expect to be answered in as droll a manner: But I shall be very serious; for the subject is of too much importance to us all, to be treated ludicrously.

You admit that our People loudly call for a regulation, to destroy the trashy Tobacco, and do not deny that an Inspecting Law would be attended with that consequence; but affirm that a Burning Law would have the same effect: Now if it should appear to be a scheme that cannot be executed without great oppression, and that even then it would be impossible to destroy the Trash by it; I hope you will acknowledge that an Inspecting Law is absolutely necessary.

One hundred and fifty pounds of Trash, you say, is as much as is generally made by a taxable; and, in another place, that 1500*l.* of Tobacco to a good crop for one man. From these premises it follows, that all the Trash annually made cannot amount to above the tenth part of that which is merchantable. Yet it is certain, that the Tobacco made by such as do not ship it, but lay it out in the country, does contain a fourth or fifth part Trash; which is 300*l.* for every taxable that cures 1500*l.* of good Tobacco. Of this the merchants and factors are well convinced, from their own experience; otherwise they would not be so willing, as they generally seem to be, to strike off, after a Law to destroy the Trash, or (which would answer the same purpose) to prevent it's being exported, the fourth or fifth part of the debts before due to them. To say that the value of the Tobacco will increase in a greater proportion after it is cleared of the Trash, than it will decrease in quantity, and that creditors ought to make a deduction on that account, is an argument that can have no manner of weight with them; as it would hold equally strong for stopping of debts upon a part of the commodity, either before or after a regulation for preventing any filth to be mixed with it.

Now the idea you give us of a Burning Law, every taxable that makes Tobacco will be obliged to destroy an equal quantity of Trash. Now if each should be obliged to burn only 150*l.* the sale of what is made by such as lay their Tobacco out in the country would still remain; for they make 300*l.* to a taxable, as was before proved from the testimony of the merchants and their factors, you know best. Methinks I hear you cry out, "How easy is the remedy that! it is only compelling each taxable, instead of 150*l.* to burn 300*l.* of Trash. But there is one difficulty occurs: Those who ship their Tobacco generally make no more than 1500*l.* of Trash to a taxable; and should each be obliged to destroy 300*l.* for every hand in a crop, the whole of their labour would be confumed in the dreadful business of this Burning Law.

It is natural to imagine it was in order to guard against such a misfortune, that a great many persons, as you inform us, have already furnish'd themselves with great quantities of Trash. Others have another only remedy at hand for the first year. It is only burning, you say, a large quantity for the first year. Poor Planter, how much are you to be pitied! Those gentlemen Factors have been telling us of, "a handsome provision of Trash, purchased with a handsome provision of Trash, made on their own lands; for by the large crops they have the present year had an opportunity to have use-full or damned years, I mean they have got in debts to them 5 or 600*l.* This was an observation of yours some months ago, and you have not yet thought fit to alter it. Tho' I really believe you would not have dropped it had it been right, out of the darkness it lurked in, if you had discovered as much resolution how dangerous it is for a Conjurer to go about to raise the Devil, without being sure of laying him after he appears.

AGAIN, supposing for argument sake, these heaps of Trash you speak about have only an imaginary existence, and that a taxable now makes but 150*l.* do you think we more would be yearly made after a Burning Law? Most certainly there would: for every Planter, before accustomed to mix up Trash with his Tobacco, might easily contrive to make enough to burn, without diminishing a single pound of his usual quantity. There are many other obvious objections against your scheme, that must occur to every reader, that will take the pains to consider it. Those I have mentioned sufficiently demonstrate, that this admirable regulation, which you so warmly contend for, would not only miss of it's designed effect, should it be pass'd into a Law (which Common Sense forbids), but would also be attended with great injustice, and much unnecessary labour in cultivating, curing, housing, inspecting, and burning our bad tobacco; which, however, you reckon as a mere trifle of a charge to the inhabitants.

THE great concern you express for the poorer sort, than which nothing is more laudable where it is real, deserves particular notice. I have already touched upon it, and am going to give a clearer instance of that noble spirit of benevolence, that animates this wonderful scheme of yours.

THE merchants and factors first deliver their goods, before they see the Tobacco they deal for; and as such rule there will be always a good many Planters, provided they can make up the quantity, who will never trouble their heads about the quality. The factors, to be even with them, and in order to avoid continual suits and commissions with their customers, raise the price of their goods in proportion to the Trash that they think they shall receive upon the whole. The honest Planters often perceiving they get no more for the cleanest than their neighbours for the foulest Tobacco, follow their example; in which I apprehend they act very reasonably. Hence it appears, that in all outstanding Tobacco-debts, the contracts were virtually, tho' not actually, for a fourth or fifth Trash. Now if what you assert be true, that a Burning Law would totally destroy the Trash, it would be extremely cruel and unjust, in the manner you propose it, without any reduction of the debts. How shall therefore you have pleased the souls of the poorer sort, on whom these debts lie so heavily, and who execrate you would nevertheless have us believe you to be, I shall leave to their determination.

I MAY take another opportunity to consider your objections against an Inspecting Law, which, in my poor opinion, are full weaker, if possible, than your arguments for a Burning Law; and so the worse your remedy.

I am, &c.

Your humble Servant,

A PLANTER.

A Copy of a LETTER *from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend in Maryland.*

SIR, *Virginia,*

I AM glad to be informed by some person in your Country, that you [illegible] Law occasions the [illegible]

THE *LATIN* and *GREEK* Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of *St. Thomas's* Parish, *Baltimore* County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday the 15th of May, by the Subscriber, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne, *for Bills of Exchange or Current Money,*

SEVERAL choice young Negro Slaves, sundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep. The sale to begin precisely at ten of the Clock. AARON RAWLINGS.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

ONE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of *Indian* Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately dwelt, in *Annapolis*. Enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction,

ON Friday the 22d Day of *May*, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 13 Feet Beam; carries 45 Hogsheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of Mr. *Samuel Middleton* in *Annapolis*, or on board the said Sloop lying in the Dock. DAVID ROSS, for DANIEL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th of *May*, at *Chester-Town* in *Kent* County (for the sole Advantage of *John Owen* of *London*, and the proper Representatives of *William Belch* deceased), Eighteen Years Lease of one Moiety of a Lot in *Chester-Town*, belonging to the Estate of Capt. *Richard Lux*, deceased; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet in Front, and 20 Feet deep, compleatly finished, with a Brick Cellar under it; a Storehouse, bakehouse, two large Ovens for carrying on the Baking Business; a Kitchen, Stable, a paled Garden and Yard, with a Brick Well; all the Improvements are new, and in good Repair. There is a Clause in the Lease, which obliges the Heir at Law, if he re-enters on the Premises at the Expiration of the Term, to pay the Person in Possession what two indifferent Men, chose by them, shall judge the Improvements to be worth.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale 490 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Batchellor's Resolution*, lying on *Morgan's* Creek in the County aforesaid, belonging to the Heirs of *Edward Batburst*, deceased, on which *Elizabeth Ricketts* lately dwelt, by

JOHN GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Upper-Marlborough, in *Maryland*, *April* 24.

RAN away, about the Beginning of *February* last, a certain *Basil Brashear*, lately a languishing Prisoner in *Prince-George's* County-Goal for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said *Basil Brashear*, and bring him to either of the Subscribers, JOHN COOKE, JOSEPH BELT, junior, JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. He went over *Potomack*, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of *Virginia*.

April 11, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper Marlboro* a Servant Man named *John Stiver*; he is a short, thick fat, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what Law allows. MEREDITH DA[illegible]

To be SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Gold, or Tobacco, the following Tracts of Land in *Prince-George's* County, *viz.*

PART of one Tract called *Hermitage*, containing [illegible] hundred and seventy three Acres.

One other Tract called *Poplar Neck and Addition*, containing 400 Acres.

Also part of one other Tract called *Hoskinson's-Folly*, containing 100 Acres.

And likewise three Lots in *Nottingham*.

All Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with the Subscriber in *St. Mary's* County, or at the City of *Annapolis*. G. PLAT[illegible]

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* Annapolis, *for ready Pay, at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange,*

GREAT variety of *European* and *India* Goods, Wholesale or Retale.

ROBERT SW[illegible]

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